

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1856. NO. 46.

Professional and Business Cards.

MCALISTER & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

A. S. MAYER. MAYER & BLUN. HENRY BLUN.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c. &c.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE PUBLIC, that this firm has opened the store formerly occupied by D. L. DAVIS, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.

They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as Whiskey, Brandy and Gin.

April 21.

H. BARBAUGH.

Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

A LS furnished and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILINGS FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimen of Patterns sent on application.

PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-14.

JAS. L. CORNETT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to.
May 14, 1856.—43-6.

THOS. N. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

A UCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Brick, Fire Brick.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put up at the shortest notice.
May 20—37-1.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stocks, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, WILMINGTON, N. C.

5

W. H. MCKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FOR- WARDING, and COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH Front Street, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other products.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected to the position of Naval Stores and Provisions on the 2d of June, 1854, will give prompt attention to all business that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854.—16-17.

W. H. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARL, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for

10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, \$ 7 00

Entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00

Ditto on white artificial gums, 150 00

Entire set of white artificial gums, 150 00

Upper or下 dito, each, 50 00

A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00

A fine gold ring, warranted permanent, 2 00

Do. and destroying the nerve, \$ 3 to 5 00

Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00

Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every tooth operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors above the Church, Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854.—195-1m—31-17.

HENRY KIRKWOOD.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF, WINE AND SEIGAR STORE, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.

Dec. 18, 1855.—11-1.

W. M. LANEY.

PLANTATION AND COUNTRY MANUFACTORY—Clinton, N. C.

W. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Salmon county and the public generally, that he has recently purchased a large tract of land, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to make a fair profit on each article. He is prepared to have the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves. You will not intend to be surprised for style, elegance and durability.

MR. REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for \$10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856.—36-12.

W. M. LANEY.

CO. PLANTATION AND COUNTRY MANUFACTORY—Clinton, N. C.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " " W. M. BROWN, of Pitt,
3d " " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Albemarle,
6th " " THOS. J. DODD, of Rockingham,
7th " " R. W. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS F. BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democratic Nominations.

FOR THE SENATE,
OWEN FENNELL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

63. We have been requested to publish the following appointments for the candidates in Onslow county, who will address their constituents.

At North East, on Saturday, July 19th.

" Upper Richlands, Thursday, July 24th.

" Lower " (Hunter's) Friday, July 25th.

" Upper South West, Saturday, July 26th.

Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer.

We cannot sufficiently admire the self-denial, the purity and all singular the other moral virtues appertaining unto the know nothing candidate for Governor, as represented by his friends. The conquering hero came here to Wilmington, and before the largest audience which the candidates had met so far, or could hereafter expect to meet during their canvass, he graciously condescended to make a speech, such as his warmest supporters felt ashamed of, and his strongest opponents felt, in courtesy, compelled to apologize for, while he also, from pure generosity alone, allowed Governor Bragg to pin him down and thrust him to the wall time and again.

But as soon as he gets out of sight and hearing of these Wilmington people, Mr. Gilmer again becomes the conquering hero—on paper—he again commences his career of triumph. He makes a most happy impression; and, indeed, the Herald of Saturday, speaking of the discussion at Rowell's, Brunswick county, on Friday last, says that "gentlemen who were present during the discussion informs us, that the demolition of Gov. Bragg by Mr. Gilmer was thorough and complete."

Distance lends enchantment to the view, and a few miles of travel, even on the railroad is a great advantage to modest merit; it enables it to spring forward spontaneously—on paper.

"There used to be, so the old anecdote in the school books said," a certain youth who had travelled around considerably, and said youth had, during his travels, particularly excelled in many things, according to his own account. For instance, he said that in Rhodes they were celebrated for their leaping, but when he was there, he had leaped farther than any of them. Well, said a by-stander, suppose yourself in Rhodes now, and let us see how far you can leap. And the man of Rhodes was the worst jumper in the crowd. Now suppose we apply this. Why could not the immense assemblage in Wilmington have done as well as a small precinct gathering, for Mr. Gilmer to do something, if it was in him. He failed here, simply because he could not help himself, and what he could not do here, may be set down as impossible for him to do elsewhere. One-sided accounts of the performances of candidates are somewhat unfortunate, as, when given in advance, they raise hopes that cannot be realized, and when given after the candidates have been heard, they deceive nobody, and only give an impression of something very like humbug. Had not Mr. Gilmer's friends here been led to really expect Gov. Bragg to be demolished by that gentleman, they would not have felt their disappointment so bitterly. The false impressions they had received, made their fail harder.

Let even a partisan of Mr. Gilmer, who has actually heard a discussion between the candidates, read or hear that the demolition of Gov. Bragg at such a place was thorough and complete, and he will know better—he has seen and heard for himself.

The main point attempted to be urged here against Gov. Bragg will, no doubt, be that in 1842, as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Commons, he reported against an indefinite and secret lien law. The nature of the law in question being such that the lien was not required to be registered, so that in fact, neither its amount, nor even its existence could be known to other creditors, nor was there any definite period for the termination of such lien. It was a law which must have resulted in general injustice, without even affording any real advantage or security to mechanics. But anything is taken up now for clap-trap.

The real trouble is, and Mr. Gilmer's friends admit it, that on the stump, the "American" candidate for Governor is a used up man, and the returns will show that he is even worse served at the ballot box.

On Friday last, the Sumner and Brooks case was before the House. The grounds taken in the minority report submitted by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, have been ably defended by that gentleman and others, who assert that the House possesses only a limited power over its members, and cannot punish them for "disorderly behaviour" unless committed in open Session, nor expel them for an offence committed elsewhere. The leading speeches upon this side appear to have been made by Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, and by Messrs. Clingman and Winslow of North Carolina. Mr. Winslow's speech on Friday last, was regarded on all hands as a very able effort, and listened to with the most respectful attention.

They cannot expel Brooks, but will probably be able to pass a vote of censure. This will amount to little, as it will be regarded not as a deliberate expression, but a sectional party vote, not changing the known relations of the case. The subject was resumed on Saturday, when Mr. Branch, of N. C., and others spoke.

The Tarboro Southerner says that Gov. Bragg addressed a large assemblage of the citizens of Edgecombe and the neighboring counties, at the Court House in that place, on Monday, the 7th inst. Gov. Bragg was listened to with the most profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. His speech produced a very happy impression, and old Edgecombe will give a real old fashioned majority in August for the man whom she admires for his high talent and inflexible devotion to principle. Gov. Bragg will gain in all that section of the State.

We are authorised and requested to state that the following bets can be had. Any person wishing to take them can gain the necessary information by applying at this office.

One hundred dollars that Virginia will give Buchanan 5,000 majority; \$100 that she will give him 6,000 majority; \$100 that she will give him 7,000 majority; \$100 that she gives him 8,000 majority; \$100 that she will give him 9,000 majority; \$100 that she gives him 10,000 majority, and \$800 that the person who offers the above bets will win the whole, if they should be taken up. The whole of them to be taken

HAVE PATIENCE.—We, the "most worthy associates" of the Journal, have been left alone, to do whatever may be in our power, for the good of our readers and the public in general, for a few days. Our Editor left us on the 4th o'clock train yesterday, and will be absent from his Editorial desk until he returns—a few days only. In the meantime our exchanges will have cause to groan for the many incisions they will be apt to receive from a very effective weapon known to the Editorial fraternity. But as the Editor has gone West, he will be very apt to return with information which he could not well obtain at home, and thus be enabled to make up for any neglect we may be guilty of during his absence.

Daily Journal of Tuesday last.

Rapid Rise in the Neuse River—Melancholy Accident.

A private letter from Smithfield, Johnston county, dated the 15th inst., to a gentleman of this town, has been placed in our hands, which informs us that on the previous day, the Neuse River commenced rising very rapidly, causing considerable damage by carrying away mill-dams, &c. Mr. Tuncford Richardson, who had a mill near the above place, said that his mill was about giving away, left it, and attempted to save himself by way of the dam, but by some means he accidentally fell, and was held fast by a sail which got across his thigh. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain, and the poor man thus remained until he was drowned. The body was recovered the next day. We learn that Mr. Richardson was a highly respectable citizen of Johnston county, and beloved by all who knew him.

SMART.—Some smart fellow, he must be a full blooded Know Nothing, who sent us a letter a few days since, offering to take the bet which has been advertised in our columns some time, mentioning the States upon which he seemed willing to risk his change; but he was very remiss both in the beginning and the ending of his letter, for it had neither post mark, place, date or name. The writer was either ashamed to be known, or intended to try to make political capital out of the matter. If he is in earnest he will please come up to the scratch, as we are fully authorized to state that he need apprehend no backing out on the part of the gentleman who proffers the bet.

63. E. W. Fowville and L. W. Humphrey, Esqrs., the democratic sub-Electors for Onslow county,

The Keating Affair.—Herbert, a Member of Congress, has been placed on trial for the killing of Keating, a waiter at Willard's Hotel in Washington City. It must have struck every one who has looked at this matter coolly, that altogether too much outside talk has been made over it. In the eye of the law and of common justice it can make no difference whether one man occupied a high, and the other an humble position, nor would it have changed the real state of the case, had the relative position of the parties been reversed. One man killed another, and is called up to answer for it. The jury must decide how far the evidence shows a state of facts, justifying or palliating such killing, according to the law of the land; and for the justice of their verdict, they are responsible to their God and their consciences, and neither politics nor social position, ought to enter into the matter at all.

Up to half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict, but requested the Court to adjourn to meet at half-past nine o'clock on Sunday forenoon, which was agreed to.

The case had been put to the jury at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, with the following instructions from His Honor, Judge Crawford, on the application of the counsel for the defence:—

1st. If a sudden affray arose between the accused and the deceased, and afterwards several other persons interferred to assist the deceased, and by these assailants the defendant was borne down and beaten, and had reason to believe that he was in imminent danger of great bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, and while in this position fired the pistol by which the deceased was killed, it was in judgment of law a case of excusable homicide, and it is immaterial, in the absence of premeditation and malice, by whom the affray was commenced.

And it is also not material that the accused might have escaped before the imminent peril came upon him, if at the time the peril came he had reason to believe himself in imminent peril of life, or of great bodily harm, and when he fired the pistol he could not safely escape.

2d. To have authorized Herbert to take the life of Keating, the necessity for doing so not being apparent; if for the circumstances were such as to impress his (Herbert's) mind with the reasonable belief that such necessity was impending, it is sufficient.

3d. If the jury believe, from the evidence, that at the time the pistol was discharged, Herbert was being pressed by superior numbers, and was in danger of death, or of serious bodily harm, from which he could not safely escape, he was justified in taking life.

4th. If the jury entertain reasonable doubts as to any material fact necessary to make out the case for the government, they must give the benefit to the defendant.

Congress—Monday.

SENATE.—After the usual morning business, the Senate resumed the consideration of the naval bill, and various amendments were discussed, most of which were rejected. Among the rejectors, Messrs. Hunter, Iverson, Bell, of Tennessee, Mallery, and Toombs, expressed their views on the subject.

The Bank of England has made no further reduction in the rate of interest. At the meeting on Thursday, as was anticipated, the returns showed a considerable increase in bullion.

The crops are good in Britain and France, and are about the usual average in Russia, Austria and Spain. In Portugal they are bad.

Congress.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, the House bill for the construction of a road from Fort Ridgely, in the Territory of Minnesota, to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, in the Territory of Nebraska, was considered and passed. The Naval bill was then resumed, after a lengthy debate, by Messrs. Toombs, Hall and Bell; various amendments were submitted, the larger portion of which were rejected, and the bill read the third time, and passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 11 nays.

House of Representatives.—After speeches from Mr. Edmundson and Mr. Campbell of Ohio—noticed in another part of the paper—a vote was taken on the amendments, in the shape of substitutes, offered to the resolutions accompanying the majority report of the Brooks and Sumner investigating committee. The amendments were rejected. A vote was then taken on the resolution expelling Mr. Brooks from the House. The resolution was lost—two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Brooks then addressed the House at considerable length, prefacing his remarks by announcing his resignation.

The resolution censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson will be the first business in order to-morrow.—Union.

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In the House, the resolution censuring Messrs. Keitt and Edmundson, was rejected, several members stating, during the call of the roll, that while they were willing to vote for censuring Mr. Keitt, they could not do so in relation to Mr. Edmundson; and as the names of these gentlemen were both embraced in the resolution, they were compelled to vote "No." Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then moved a re-consideration of the vote, which was agreed to, when the resolution was divided. The vote was first taken on the resolution censuring Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, which was agreed to—yeas 106, nays 95. The resolution censuring Hon. Henry A. Edmundson, was rejected. The preamble to these resolutions was adopted, after striking out the name of Hon. Henry A. Edmundson. Mr. Keitt gave notice that he should ask to be heard to-morrow.

The lady John Van Buren is about to marry a daughter of the late Gov. McDuffie, of South Carolina.

63. We are authorised and requested to state that the following bets can be had. Any person wishing to take them can gain the necessary information by applying at this office.

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Tickets—Tickets for Bragg.

As usual, we shall send to our friends in the adjoining counties Gubernatorial Tickets.—Those who receive a package will please see that their respective counties are supplied, as we shall send only one package for each county, and that package to one gentleman only. We are thus particular in making this statement in order that every election precinct in each county may be amply supplied with Bragg Tickets.

Counties out of this Congressional district, where tickets have not been received, can be supplied by addressing this office, and enclosing postage stamps or the silver to pay the postage on the return package.

In order that no mistake may be made, we will state that the counties of Columbus, Bladen, Brunswick, Sampson, Duplin, and New Hanover, will be supplied from this office during the present week.—Onslow has already been supplied.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 11th.—The steamer Africa with three days later advices from Europe, arrived at this port to-day. She sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock P. M. on the 28th ult.

The Africa passed the steamer Niagara on the 29th, and the steamer Arabia on the 1st.

The steamer Washington was telegraphed at Southampton on the morning of the same day.

The political intelligence by this arrival is not of

any interest.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Moore endeavored to get that fixed for the discussion of his motion on American affairs. Lord Palmerston declined to assume any responsibility, either direct or indirect, in the matter, as he believed that in the present state of relations between the countries it would not conduce to a settlement of the points in dispute to discuss the question in the House.

Mr. Moore complained of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply, and insisted upon the right and duty of the House to pronounce its opinion.

Some excitement was created at London on account of an accident which had occurred to Mr. Dallas at the Queen's Levee. Mr. Dallas and a friend went to the Levee, but the latter's costume was not in accordance with the regulations, and both gentlemen were held responsible for the accident.

The papers contain two letters from Lord Clarendon, addressed to Mr. Dallas, on the enlistment question and the other on Central American. Lord Clarendon expresses his satisfaction that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to negotiate the Central American question, and states that he is prepared to enter into a negotiation which he trusts will be conducted in a spirit of cordiality and frankness which is dictated by the true interest of Great Britain and the United States.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 14, 1856.

From the Daily Journal of last Friday.

The Speaking Yesterday.

A very large assemblage of citizens congregated yesterday under the depot shed, at the Railroad. Experience showed the prudence of having the speaking there, for the Court House could not have begun to accommodate the numbers who attended.

At a little before ten o'clock the bell rang, and shortly after, say ten minutes after ten, Mr. Gilmer commenced speaking. He seemed much worn, and for some reason, did not speak with his usual animation. He touched upon Free Suffrage, accusing Gov. Bragg of having been opposed to it in 1848, and insisted that he himself, was a better Free Suffrage man than the Governor; next alluded to his plan for passing the measure by amending it, saying that if he had been Governor of North Carolina, he could have passed or had it passed very easily. Without his amendment the landed interest would be in danger. He next spoke of his course on internal improvement, —denied that he had been a sectional man further than his duty to a western constituency demanded. Next referred to the River-mouth improvement bills passed over the President's veto, and hoped that the day was not far distant when the mouth of the noble Cape Fear would be opened in spite of strait-laced Democracy.

Mr. Gilmer next alluded to the public lands and the influx of foreigners, who were crowding into these lands to the exclusion of native citizens.—Thought the influx ought to be stopped, as being likely to produce dangerous results. Thought that the giving of public lands to build railroads at the west was unjust and enured to the benefit of Northern politicians, who pocketed their millions and hurried Mr. Pierce.

Mr. Fillmore in Mr. Gilmer's opinion, had done much to secure the tranquility of the Country by means of his efforts to have these measures recognized as a finality. Mr. Fillmore he said, had appointed no man to office who was not a compromise man. Mr. Pierce, he said, had unsettled that state of things by appointing secessionists to office, and even, terrible to relate, a Catholic had been placed in his Cabinet. He had also appointed foreigners to high office. He thought that these appointments were wrong. He had all the respect in the world for Mr. Dobbin, but he did not approve of his being appointed to a cabinet office, because he thought his having made a speech in favor of secession ought to have prevented it. He also thought that General Foot ought to have been appointed from Mississippi instead of Jefferson Davis. He further thought that the present administration of the government was extravagant. The only nationality of the Democratic party was a common longing for the public plunder. The expenses were about seventy millions.

Mr. Gilmer read several extracts from Mr. Fillmore's recent speeches, also remarks approbatory of that gentleman's course in 1850, from Gen. Cass, Mr. Clay and others. He did not approve of the original Kansas and Nebraska Bill, in which he discovered square sovereignty and a great many other things of a dangerous character.

These were the main points of Mr. Gilmer's speech. We could not see that he advanced one new idea, or departed in any way from the usual stereotyped newspaper talk of his party.

Gov. Bragg regretted much that his competitor would continue to misrepresent him. He demanded of Mr. Gilmer his authority for asserting that he, Gov. Bragg, had been opposed to Free Suffrage in 1848.

[Here Mr. Gilmer replied that everybody in Mr. Bragg's county said so, and that the members from that county, friends of Mr. Bragg, had voted against it. Mr. Bragg demanded the name of one man who said so. Mr. Gilmer was silent. Mr. Bragg continued, stating that when he and his competitor were in Northampton county this thing had been brought up. One of the members alluded to had been there present and stated the facts. The question of Free Suffrage had not been discussed in the county canvas of that year, and the first words exchanged between Mr. Bragg and any of the members on that subject were after the latter had returned from Raleigh, when Mr. Bragg freely expressed his opinion that in voting against Free Suffrage they had given a wrong vote.]

Thus, said Gov. Bragg, I nail that charge to the counter as spurious coin. There let it stick.

As Governor, he had discharged his duty in recommending this measure, which he believed to be right and proper, and he would do so again. But Mr. Gilmer talked about what he could and would have done, and how easily he could have passed the measure by means of his amendment. It was simply necessary to show here, that when Mr. Gilmer did offer that amendment, it only got some ten or twelve votes, thus proving conclusively, that it had no sort of strength and that the Senate did not look upon it as either practicable or practical. The history of Mr. Gilmer's course was a record of uniform opposition to Free Suffrage, which would now be a part of the Constitution, had Mr. Gilmer voted for it at the time when he voted against it. If anybody asked him who defeated Free Suffrage, he would turn to his competitor and say "that art the man." All the talks about Convention, amendments, etc., were well understood to have been only so many parliamentary modes of warfare upon the bill. It was hardly worth while now to go over Mr. Gilmer's votes, showing his position in direct opposition to the present basis—they were all on the record. Neither did he deem it necessary to say much about his own position on the subject of internal improvements. That was before the public in his official communication to the Legislature, in which he recommended the extension of the N. C. Railroad east and west, and the extension of all the aid to other works that the credit of the State would permit. This is his position now.

In regard to the public lands and the emigration of foreigners, Mr. Gilmer and his darling Fillmore were at odds. Mr. Fillmore in his recent Newbury speech invited the oppressed of all nations to come here. He wanted them. Mr. Gilmer wanted to check their coming. Again, Mr. Gilmer talked very strong about the Illinois Central Rail Road, for the building of which a large amount of public lands had been given. All he could say was that Mr. Fillmore did not seem to have the same holy horror of these things that Mr. Gilmer has, for Mr. Fillmore, the pet, the idol and the platform of the Know Nothing Candidate for Governor is the very man who signed that very grant of land, by means of which Northern politicians pocket millions and burrah for Franklin Pierce, as Mr. Gilmer says.

So far as improving the mouth of the Cape Fear is concerned, he felt as deep a interest in that as his competitor, or any body else. He had done all his position afforded him an opportunity of doing;—as Governor of the State he had signed a memorial to Congress on its behalf. He sincerely trusted that all the hopes of the people of Wilmington would be realized.

Mr. Gilmer had attacked the nationality of the Democratic party, and denounced that party as despotic. One or two things might be said. Since Mr. Guthrie had presided over the Treasury Department no man could show the first dollar that had passed out without legal warrant.

There was no Galpin case—no Gardner case—no mixing up of cabinet officers with such things—no Tom Corwinism. There was no stealing like what there had been during Fillmore's administration. Look at the halls of Congress. What names stand side by side with the representatives of the South on any question involving the honor or the interests of the South? Northern Democrats.—Against what party at the North are anti-slavery coalitions aimed? The Democratic party. What was the actual state of the case with regard to the Know Nothing party? Out of ninety-two members elected to Congress by that party North, eighty-five were Banks abolitionists. In 1855 there was a platform in Philadelphia, and because of an appearance of nationality in it, the councils at the North commenced spitting upon it. In February 1855 they got together again at Philadelphia and sponged out the 12th Section, after having admitted the Erie or abolition delegation from Pennsylvania. They got up a sort of wishey washey affair known as the "verbiage" platform, but even then they could not stand together. The strength of the party North had gone and fused with the Black Republicans to support Fremont or any body else to strike down the Democracy and the slave power, as they say. Next referred to the River-mouth improvement bills passed over the President's veto, and hoped that the day was not far distant when the mouth of the noble Cape Fear would be opened in spite of strait-laced Democracy.

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The German Volunteers, and Rifle Cadets turned out this morning to escort the Governor of the State, and, in virtue of his office, Commander-in-chief of the military array of North Carolina, to the hotel. In a neat speech, of a few minutes' length, the Governor returned his thanks for a courtesy which he felt was paid to the office, and not to the man—a courtesy which he appreciated the more highly as he was always rejoiced to witness the growth of volunteer companies throughout the State.

The candidates speak to-day at Rowell's, in Brunswick County.

The Discussions.—We find in the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, a very well written account of the discussion at Clinton on the 8th, between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer. There was a very fair crowd, though of course, not so large as it had been known before hand, that Gov. Bragg would be present. The general run of the discussion was not much different from what the people saw and heard here on the 10th. What that course was—how the discussion resulted—we will not insult the intelligence of our readers by pretending to argue. We believe that every candid man in town, of whatever political persuasion, agrees that, measured by the discussion here, Mr. Weymss would fall very much below par.

We find in the *Standard*, a communication from Onslow County, giving an account of the discussion at Jacksonville. On that occasion Gov. Bragg led off, and Mr. Gilmer had the reply. Those who suppose for a moment, that Gov. Bragg's advantage over Mr. Gilmer at this place, depended upon having the reply, should have heard them when Mr. Gilmer had the reply. The account of the discussion at Onslow Court House, as given by the *Standard*, corresponds, bears the marks of correctness throughout, as it agrees fully, so far as it goes, with the notes taken by us of the discussion at Halifax, where, as at Jacksonville, the Gov. led off. The fact is that the Governor, when he leads off, makes a better, more consecutive speech than when the necessities of the reply force him to follow Mr. Gilmer in his devious course, and, besides, the Governor has got his competitor's gage so accurately, that he kills off all his advance in the first speech.

On Thursday night, the members of the know nothing party held a meeting at the Town Hall, to take into consideration the action of the Board of Commissioners in appointing a foreigner to office. A committee of five, appointed to prepare resolutions, introduced a series condemning the appointment of Mr. Weymss—applauding the members or members of the Board who voted against Mr. Weymss, and denouncing those who voted for him.

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